THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1809. No. 1209.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 5th day of December next, the following described property, to wit :

A certain Lot or piece of Ground, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: bounded on Liberty Street on the corner of Lot No 119, and running thence by the same Lot 240 feet to Penn Street, thence by Penn Street southwardly 80 feet towards Hay Street, thence by a line parallel with Pitt Street 240 feet, to Liberty Street, and thence by Liberty Street 30 feet to the place of beginning, being one half of the Lot, which is marked on the general plan of the said Borough, No. 120, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Haslet.

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Sadsbury township, Crawford county, bounded on the east by lands of Andrew Smith, on the south by David Ralyea, on the west by John Montgomery, on the north by Frederick Brown and —— Brown, containing 400 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Cameron.

To be Sold by
WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Nov. 21, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of Small Pica, of which this is a specimen. Apply at this Office.

TAKEN up by t[illegible]bscriber, living two miles south[illegible]ople, on the Pittsburgh ro[illegible] Bl[illegible] Colt, rising three years o[illegible] white blaze in her face, [illegible]nter, no other mark perceiv[illegible]he owner is des[illegible]ome and pro[illegible]ake her [illegible]ER.

[illegible]

[illegible]SCRIBER

Intendi[illegible]e Business in Pittsburgh,
[illegible]RS FOR SALE,
His St[illegible] consisting of ready made
Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.
Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

April 22, 1809.

To the Citizen of Allegheny and Washington Counties.

WE have this moment received information by a letter from Joel Ferree to Harvey Heth, of a report circulated by Garrett Applegate, that the sickness, (say ague and fever) prevails in the county of Harrison, Indiana Territory, on Blue river, to an alarming degree, so that the inhabitants thereof are removing therefrom. We do, as inhabitants of said county, declare, that this report is false, that diseases of every kind, are not so frequent or equal to those in the counties of Allegheny and Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Hervey Heth, formerly of Allegheny county.
George Pfrimmer, formerly of Washington county.
Henry Rice, ditto.
Richard M. Heth, from Allegheny and Beaver counties.
John Winder, Washington.
John Simler, Washington county.

Fullers' Boards,

May be had at Zadok Cramer's Bookstore, together with the various kinds of *Writing Paper*.

Z. C. has now at Press,

A *second edition* of the *United States Spelling Book*, which will be completed with all possible dispatch. Orders for this book will be thankfully received from our western merchants and schoolmasters.

Those wanting Almanacks for 1810, will please apply soon, as our edition is nearly exhausted.

Subscribers to the *History of Jefferson College* will please return their names as soon as convenient. If sufficient encouragement be given, it will be put to press this winter.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Roman Catholic Library.

The following valuable BOOKS for the religious edification of the Roman Catholics of the United States, have been printed and published by

BERNARD DORNIN,

And are now for Sale at his *Roman Catholic Library*, No. 30, Baltimore Street, *BALTIMORE.*

1st. The following of Christ, by Thomas A. Kempis, price 50 cents.

2d. The Pious Guide to Prayer and Devotion, a Roman Catholic prayer book, containing various practices of piety calculated to answer the devout members of the Catholic Church, containing a collection of hmyns, particularly those sung in the Catholic churches in the United States—price 87 1-2 cts.

3d. Bossuet's Exposition of the doctrine of the Catholic Church, in matters of controversy—price 50 cts.

4th. Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by a Father of the Society of Jesus—price 87 1-2 cts.

5th. Reflections on the Spirit of Religious Controversy, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher—price one dollar.

6th. The General History of the Christian Church from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven—chiefly deduced from the Apocalypse of St. John, by Sir [illegible] Pastorini, (bishop Walmesly)—price 150 cts.

7th. The celebrated Letters on the subject of the Irish Roman Catholics, by Peter Plimley to his brother Abraham—price 50 cts.

8th. The Catholic Christian instructed in the sacraments, sacrifice, ceremonies, and observances of the church, by way of question and answer, by the Rt. Rev. Richard Challenor, and containing by way of Introduction, his celebrated answer to Dr. Conyers Middleton's Letter from Rome—one dollar.

9th. An Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine, by Bishop Hay, with some alterations in the language—published with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Archibald Carroll, and ornamented by an elegant appropriate engraving—20 cents.

10th. The shorter Christian Doctrine is now printing—the edition printed by Dornin in N. York, being all sold, the price will be six cts.

11th. The Catholic Scriptures, or the Plea of the Roman Catholics, shewing the Scriptures of the Roman Faith. In above forty of the chief controversies now under debate, by J. Munford, P. S. J. revised by a Catholic clergyman of Baltimore—one dollar.——Doway Bibles, and various Catholic Theological Works may be had at Dornin's, who respectfully informs his Catholic brethren, that he has now *in the Press*, the eminent LETTERS OF BISHOP MILNER, and hopes for the signatures of all who wish to promote the love of truth, and in progression, he means to print every Roman Catholic work of eminence, and on such terms as will enable the humblest individual to possess a complete library of Catholic Divinity.

Sept. 27. 3t.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

Just Published in Lexington Kentucky,
and for Sale at
ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store, Pittsburgh
(Price Sixty-two and a half cents.)
A Narrative of the Life and Travels of
JOHN ROBERT SHAW,
The Well-Digger.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Adorned with Plates.

There is something novel in the adventures of this man. The various scenes into which his youthful indiscretions lead him, has taught him the error of his former days, which he candidly confesses, and like the venerable Doctor Franklin, as respects some juvenile indiscretions in his life; says, *If I had my life to run over again, such and such things would I amend.*

There is something valuable, because it is honest, in an old man confessing his faults. It assists youth to judge of error without trying dangerous experiments; it in fact acts as a beacon to mariners in perilous shoals; they are enabled to avoid rocks on which others have been wrecked; and this good, too, is obtained without cost or loss of time; and it would be madness for a man to follow one who had fallen into the ditch, when, to avoid it, he has merely to keep in mind the Scotch proverb of "*Look before you loup.*"

The travels of Shaw are filled with the *little anecdote* plainly told, and a numerous chain of curious incidents, checkered with good and bad fortune, all of whose various scenes he seems to have borne with a degree of philosophic fortitude uncommon to most men. He tells in fact a simple and honest tale, and one that may be useful to the rising generation.

From the Charleston, (S. C.) Times, of the 17th October, 1809.

Horrible Discovery !!!

Communiced by Dr. Fitzgerald.

The labors of the "Invisible Spy," are anticipated—the infernal machinations of the "Association," are detected. By one of those wonderful occurrences, by which providence betrays great crimes, and flagitious conspiracies, am I enabled to display to the astonished view of the community, the unheard of crimes and daring projects of this band of paracides. The midnight hour has already sounded, and though languid and fatigued, from the pressure of professional labors, I cannot lay my head upon my pillow, without sounding the tocsin of alarm to my fellow-citizens, and rousing them from apathy, to a sense of danger.—Could the mind of man have conceived it possible, that the damned projects which have been nurtured though ages of villainy and vice, in the old World, should so soon have invaded those shores, dedicated to loyalty, simplicity and virtue.

That these projects should not only have been adopted and pursued, but pursued and adopted by men who had insinuated themselves into the confidence of the people—who had grown gray in the service of the public and conducted themselves with such profound hyprocrisy, as to have driven malice to madness, and made envy gnaw her fingers to despair! But the subject would require the pen of a Bareuil or a Robertson, to do it justice.

Yesterday, at 25 minutes after 3 o'clock, P. M. (I am thus particular, because I mean to make oath to all that I shall relate) I was called on to attend a patient attacked with a fever—I hastened to the place to which I was directed, and in a house of a very genteel appearance, was shewn into a chamber, where lay a young man of a very interesting countenance—his fever was high, and I instantly discovered every symtom of its being the endemial or yellow fever. My enquiries betrayed to my patient, the nature of his complaint, and instantly excited in him a strong and very evident alarm. He groaned most piteously, and to my endeavors to console and quiet him, replied in a most expressive manner, "O, Sir, I could bear disease, and I think death, but guilt—guilt—who could sustain the weight of it?" Being convinced by his extreme agitation that there was little to be done for the body while the mind laboured under so much distress, I endeavoured to insinuate myself into his confidence sufficiently, to prevail on him to dismiss his apprehensions, or disburden his mind, by communicating to me the cause of his uneasiness. It was with dificulty that I at length succeeded—he frequently declared it was impossible; that his life would certainly be the forfeit of it, should it ever be known or even suspected, that he divulged the secret. At length after most solemn assurance, that his name should never be revealed, I prevailed on him to comply, and he proceeded nearly as follows:

"It is now about twelve months since I became acquainted with——, ——, ——, ——, ——. [*We think proper to omit these names, until the culprits shall be within the fangs of justice.*] Their manners appeared to me to be open, simple, and undesigning; and I was flattered with the particular attention they paid to me. Little thought I, then, what a viper slept beneath the roses. During the last winter, in one of those social hours, when the mind is prepared to acquiesce in any thing that will gratify a friend, —— requested me to retire with him for a moment, that he might make me a very particular and confidential communication. He then informed me, that for about 20 years past there had existed in this city, an association of gentlemen, whose minds had soared above vulgar prejudices, and thowing of the shackles and restraints which error imposes upon childhood, had united, for the purpose of promoting the greatest good of mankind, on the most expanded principles. He proceeded to request me to join their society, and to be permitted to propose me as a member.—Totally unsuspicious of the principles and objects of the association I consented, and at the time appointed for my introduction I attended my supposed friend, late at night, and proceeded to the place of meeting. In—— alley, I was ushered into a gate on the north side, which apparantly opened into a small house, which I perceived, after entering it, was only a screen from suspicion.—a few paces within the yard, I was conducted to what appeared to be a well, with a pump in it, and every thing adjusted apparently for the purpose of drawing water; but to my surprise, upon my companion's stricking a particular spot, a trap door flew open, and I perceived by means of a dim light within, that the supposed pump was the support of a flight of steps winding round it by which we descended some feet below the surface of the earth; and on our pressing our feet on the last step, the door closed upon us—we then turned into an arched, passage, which passed under the alley and conducted us to a winding flight of steps on the other side of it, by which we ascended to the upper story of a high house—here in a kind of anti-chamber, I was welcomed by another acquaintance, apparently with the most cordial warmth, whilst my conductor entered to announce my attendance.

In a few minutes he returned, and I was introduced within the door which first presented itself, and which I now found opened into a small lobbay. Immediately as we entered, my attendants locked the door, and secured the key—think of the horrors that I felt, when each drew a stilletto from his bosom, seized me by the arms, presented their weapons to my heart, and informed me, in the most solemn manner, that I must now become one of their number, or never pass that door alive!! Resistance was vain; they were stout, athletic men, and I was unarmed, stupified with surprise, and utterly unable to express the indignation which I felt at being thus entrapped; I was led on an unresisting victim to this Moloch sacrifice. One of my conductors then gave three stamps with his feet, and the second door instantly flying open, exhibited to my view, a sight that I can scarcely, even now that I have become almost familiarized to it, think of without trembling.

Arranged on each side of a long table, sat about 50 men; before them lay daggers, tomahawks and pistols, and behind them hung caribines, crossed upon the wall; whilst against it leaned pikes, made, after the fashion of those used by the United Irishmen: In the back ground of this banditti scene, on a seat elevated half way almost to the arched ceiling sat their chief; on his head a huge conical cap covered over with bear skin; a large buffalo skin cloak, (of domestic manufacture) thrown over his shouldiers; two mustachioes very naturally painted on his lips, and curling round to his ears; and a monstrous sabre, said to have been presented to him by Marshal Bernadotte, formed the *tout ensemble* of his terrible personages.

The most solemn silence was preserved, as I was conducted into the presence of the venerable of this lodge; and his falchion flashed across my eyes, as he waved it with a signal that brought fifty naked daggers near my person. Surrounded by a tripple row of men, who appeared ready for my destruction, the venerable rose, and collecting in his air and manner all the dignity of his august station, addressed me as follows: Young man you are now arrived at a moment which must finally decide whether you become a member of this respectable institution, or a tenant of the silent grave.—The object of our institution is, to foster the perfectibility of our nature—freed from those shackles which the artificer of priestcraft, or fanaticism of parents impose upon the yonng mind, we soar above groveling prejudices; and equally independant of civil laws and popular opinions, we acknowledge no government but our wills, and no principles but those which our system inculcate. Our security depends upon our courage, and the keeness of our weapons; and we disdain even to impose upon our associates an oath.—Oaths have their sanction in a system of opinions which we wholly reject, but fear is universal and uniform in its influence upon human actions. The rules to which you must acknowledge submission are but few, and the sanction simple, and squally intelligible to all men—*who dis-*

obeys must die. Under this penalty, therefore, we call upon you to subscribe the following articles:

1st. Blind and implicit obedience shall be paid to every mandate of this Society, whatever be the danger or supposed criminality attending it.

2nd. I solemnly renounce all submission or obedience to any institution, civil or religious, upon the whole earth; and make the promotion of the views of this institution, and the propagation of its tenents, the sole end and object of my existance.

3rd. The most scrupulous silence shall be observed to every thing relating to this institution; except when license shall be given by the venerable.

"To these abominable rules, I was obliged to subscribe my name, and the venerable then proceeded.—"That you may know the full extent of the obligation which you have assumed and the danger of disobedience be pleased to draw back that curtain."

"I complied with the promptitude which every circumstance was calculated to excite; but who shall describe the horrid object which presented itself to my view, and from which I recoiled with a velocity that had nearly overturned a half dozen of the surrounding, and as I perceived, smiling spectators?"

[We here stop the press, in order to send off the manuscript to a magistrate, that the leaders of this mighty Band may be secured; and we earnestly beg that the public will suspend their rage, and not anticipate the march of JUSTICE.]

Continuation from the same paper of the 19th

AGHAST! at the awful sight that presented itself I turned an enquiring eye to the superior, who, with a smile on his lips, which seemed to reproach me with my girlish qualms thus addressed me:—"You there behold, young man, the unhappy victim of his own temerity; he was long a member of our body—shared in our confidence, and enjoyed with us that flow of soul which is felt only when the mind is left to its native expansiveness. But unfortunately he was lately attacked by disease and in a paroxysm of fever, during a state of delirium revealed to his mother the existence and views of our institution. True, nevertheless, to his fidelity, he availed himself of the first strength which his returning health afforded him, to attend the meeting, and apprize us of our danger. The only means of security that we resorted to were instantly resolved on, and upon the casting of lots, which is our usual method upon such occurrences, it fell to him to assassinate his mother. It was in vain that he urged all the many arguments to which puling boys are apt to resort to on such occasions; the production of the greatest good is the greatest basis of our system, and it was necessary to obey. He had the temerity at length to refuse, and fifty daggers at once vindicated the rights of the society, over every individual of its members." With all the nonchalance imaginable, he then stretched out the point of his sabre, and replaced the curtain.

Here my patient paused: and by this time, Mr. Editor, I began to conjecture that he was himself in a delirium, but upon approaching his bed and feeling his pulse, I found that disburdening his mind had restored him to a considerable share of tranquility; and the exertion of speaking had produced a diaphoresis that augured an abatement of fever. I therefore ventured to interrogate him farther, and shall give the substance of his communications in the form of a dialogue:—

Doctor.—Sir, you astonish me beyond measure! How was it possible for such a ciety to have remained so long undetected? the very workmen who constructed the building, it is to be supposed, would long since have betrayed their mysterious place of meeting.

Patient.—Oh no, sir; there was early provision made against that danger. Beneath the foundation of their building, is a profound vault, capacious, and of impenetrable strength: the members amuse themselves with calling it the Cave of Phalaris. Here the workmen were all, (except one) immured and perished miserably; here also are deposited the remains of those on whom, in the cant of the Society, *they impose silence.* The workman who escaped, was not in the city, when the authors were under pretence of an invitation to a civic feast, lured to their destruction.

Doctor.—And is the man still in existence?

Patient.—No; he returned lately to the city, and by order of the Society, *I killed him!*

There was a cool indifference and carelessness in the air and manner of my patient, as he uttered these words that alarmed me much. It was evident that as his fever cooled, his alarm subsided, and so did his contrition.

I now began to see my danger; the possession of his secret might prove fatal to myself, should my patient recover; I was evidently in his power. But it was consoling to reflect, that under existing circumstances, he was very much in mine, and his own grand principle of the *greatest good,* not less than a salutary provision, might excite a hope that this should prove his *last sickness.*

The opportuntty was not to be lost, and I proceeded.

Doctor.—When Sir, could this society have been instituted, and who were its patrons or promoters?

Patient.—You no doubt, Sir, recollect the time when the rage of civism possessed the minds of three-fourths of the inhabitants of this city, I was young, but I remember well that Boutelle, the pirate was admitted into good company, and the walls dedicated to the Most High, resounded with the celebrated hymn of the Marsellois. Processions of Frenchmen crouded our streets, and the *bonnet rouge* was admitted to grace the brows of those who had been crowned with revolutionary laurels. About this time, you may recollect, a society was formed, from which emanated a variety of patriotic speeches, and which attempted boldly to give the tone to public sentiment. If you will enquire, you will find, that several of those whose names I have mentioned to you were members of that society, and more than one of them, I believe had the honor of occupying the presidential chair, and administering the fraternal kiss occasionally to its motly members. In this institution, sir, originated this society; and the fraternizing letters of Marat, Robespierre, David and other Gallick worthies elegantly framed and suspended on their walls, prove their French connexions. All the world wondered at Boutelle's insolvency; but he was the *nursing Father* (in the language of a celebrated historian) to the institution; and his munificence ruined him.

Doctor.—But I presume you have long since dropped your foreign correspondence?

Patient.—Very far from it; we daily correspond with every part of Europe, and participate in the promotion of all the great events that happen there. Bonaparte himself knows who surround and support his throne, and on whose will his destiny is suspended. We frequently hold communication with the old world, by means of envoys. It is not very long since one was despatched to Gibraltar, Leghorn and Rome; and Aaron Burr is now out on a mission to the associates of England and Russia.

Doctor.—Aaron Burr? Why what connexion can you have with him.

Patient.—Aye, now our views begin to unfold themselves; are you surprised to hear of our connexion with him, who has acquired the title of the emperor of the Quids, and grand master of the Choice Spirits? A little precipitancy had nearly ruined us once, but we will play a surer game the next time. The emperor of Russia was enstalled a member of Erfurth, and should he come into the plan and send a sufficient force by the way of Kamschatka, across to the north western coast of this continent, where he is already seriously extending his dominions, we have no doubt of the effect of a formidable attack upon our back settlements; every thing is in active preparation on the Atlantic coast, for a powerful co-operation. All the late movements of the society in this city, are directed solely to that end—for this they have emerged to light, assumed a new name, and adopted a rule, which you have seen noticed by the "Invisible Spy," relative to procuring pictures of all the most eminent men in the United States.

Doctor.—Why, Sir, you surprise me; (and I felt his pulse, for I again suspected delirium)—You surprise me, sir, beyond expression; what possible connexion can there be between the portraits of our eminent men, and the invasion of the back settlements by a Russian army.

Patient.—There, Sir, You behold the very characteristic of master stroke; every suspicion is lulled until the end is effected. Why, Sir, have you never heard the story of Reubens, (I think it was) who prevailed upon a poor fellow, for a large sum of money, to submit to be nailed to a cross, that he might catch the true expression of the crucifixion; and after having fastened him took advantage of his defenceless situation to stab him to the heart. In the story, Sir, you find a developement of the plot. There are several painters in the society; to these will be assigned the distinguished part of disposing of the President and other very great men; particularly I suppose the Commander in Chief. The latter we apprehend no difficulty in getting to sit, to have his picture taken, as he thinks well of his person; and they prepared the way three years since for succeeding with the former by introducing one of our most finished artists to him. Our adepts will thus procure the best of opportunities, and no doubt they will use them to effect. We apprehend no difficulty in this part of the undertaking; but there is one subject that has created very considerable uneasiness, so much so, as to have obliged us lately to despatch an Envoy Extraordinary to a very numerous and respectable senior establishment at New York, over which Mr. Burr at present presides, and in which capacity he is the acknowledged Chief of all the American branches.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1809.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 23d inst. by the Rev. Robt. Steele, Mr. JOHN BAIRD, to Miss NANCY COOPER, daughter of Mr. James Cooper, all of this place.

* * *

We republished, some time since, as from the *Commonwealth,* an interesting article entitled "*A cursory view of the principal manufactures in and adjacent to Pittsburgh.*" We are desired to state that this article originally appeared in *Cramer's Magazine Almanac for* 1810, from which work it was transplanted into the Commonwealth.—*Nat. Intel.*

* * *

We copy the official note which follows from the National Intelligencer of yesterday. We forbear to make any comment. But we think the people will do well to suspend their opinion, until the *whole* of the correspondence, of which mention is there made shall be laid before congress, as it undoubtedly will be at the ensuing session.

From the National Intelligencer.

In the course of the correspondence, which, it seems, has taken place between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, we understand, that Mr. Jackson had stated that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it related; that Mr. Smith in his reply had assured Mr. Jackson that no such declaration had ever before been made to the government, and added, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorised to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made,—that notwithstanding this assurance, Mr. Jackson in his next letter indecorously used a language implying that Mr. Erskine's instructions were at the time made known to this government, that in Mr. Smith's answer an intimation was distinctly given to him that such an insinuation was inadmissible, and especially after the explicit asseveration of this government that they had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge such an arrangement would not have been made,—that in Mr. Jackson's next letter the same gross insinuation having being reiterated, and even aggravated, it only remained, in order to preclude opportunities, which had been thus abused, to inform Mr. Jackson, as Mr. Smith did, that no further communications would be received from him, and that the necessity of this determination would without delay be made known to his government, with an assurance to it, at the same time, that a ready attention would be given to any communications affecting the interests of the two nations through any other functionary that may be substituted.

* * *

A generous Pension.—A day or two ago we copied an article from the Freeman's Journal, stating that the American wife of Jerome Bonaparte had created a Dutchess with an annual pension of forty or fifty thousand crowns, &c. But this stipend, as generous as it is, appears to daily increasing. In the following article, taken from the Democratic Press, it has already grown to the comfortable sum of *Sixty Thousand!*

The account given in the Democratic Press, has the advantage over all others we have seen in another particular.—It states in confirmation of the story, that General Turreau, the French Minister a Washington, has never permitted himself to be seated, nor his head covered, in the presence of the new Dutchess and the infantile Prince. In corroboration of this fact, an intelligent gentleman who left Baltimore on Sunday morning, informs us that he was told in that city, that Gen. Turreau has called at the house of Mr. Patterson, the father of Mrs. Bonaparte, and enquired for the Lady and her son—on their entering the room, the General having finished the customary salutations, was invited to a seat; to which he replied—"I know my station and my duty better than to be seated in the presence of a Dutchess and a Prince of the House of Napoleon." Thus far all is well; but unfortunately for the Dutchess and the Prince! the whole history of the case, it is believed in Baltimore, is better known to the public, than to those illustrious personages themselves: It is therefore to be feared, that after all, Madame Jerome Bonaparte and her son, are indebted, for their splendid titles and their Princely Pensions, to the quizzical genius of the g[illegible].—*Com. Adv.*

* * *

In the city of New York there is a Society of Ladies, incorporated for the purpose of relieving Poor Widows with small children. The almost unbounded charities of this society have been in operation for many years, and have been of immense advantage to the unfortunate of that city. By a report of the Directors, dated the 8th inst. it appears

"That the number of widows on the books of the Managers since the 9th Nov. 1808, have been no less than 200, and the number of children full 600; besides others assisted in time of sickness, and other pressing necessity.

"That since the 9th November, 1808, there had been distributed to them 719 loads of wood, 441 pair of shoes, 1137 yards of flannel and woolen, for clothing, 482 yards of linen and cotton for ditto, 22 pair of stockings, [illegible] boys hats, 15 lbs. yarn for stockings, [illegible] blankets, 3 shawls, 1 great coat, 1 pair [illegible] trowsers, [illegible]695 lbs of meal, 101 lbs. of rice, [illegible] candles, and [illegible] 287 lbs. of [illegible] 245 lbs. of [illegible] loaves of br[illegible] of butte[illegible] which has been expended [illegible] necessaries for the sick, and partly [illegible] money by vote of the board."

Such a noble example should be imitated in every town in the United States, and is certainly as necessary in this place as any in the union. We would recommend this hint to the consideration of the wealthy and charitable ladies of the district. And if a society of the kind should be contemplated, we would inform those disposed to embark in such an undertaking that if we are not mistaken, there is a lady now resident in Georgetown, who was once an efficient member of the above mentioned society—one who did more, perhaps, to the enlargement of its funds than any other individual; and who would be happy to give any information in her power, towards the formation of a similar institution in this place.—*Ind. Amer.*

* * *

WASHINGTON CITY, *Nov.* 15.

All negociation with the British government at this place is suspended by one of those events which we should call extraordinary, did not their frequent occurrence for a few years past make them familiar to us. Without any redress for the accumulated wrongs heaped upon us, or for the bitter indignity committed by the outrage on the Chesapeake, a new and wanton insult has been offered directly to our government by a minister, whom the unsuspecting magnanimity of the nation trusted would in truth have turned out to be a messenger of peace. Sent, expressly as we have been told, to heal misunderstandings, occasioned by the acknowledged mistakes, if not injuries, of his own government, he has permitted himself, in violation of the plainest dictates of reason, and the clearest precepts of the law of nations, to offer the grossest insult, in the power of ingenuity to devise, to the American nation, by insinuating a doubt of the veracity of its government.

Sensible that our countrymen are no ways deficient in spirit, and that foreign injury and insult, so far from possessing the power to awe, will only serve to excite a just resentment, we shall abstain from ministering fuel to a flame which, we risque nothing in anticipating, will blaze from one end of the nation to the other. It is indeed most manifest that since the inexplicable disavowal of the arrangement entered into with Mr. Erskine, it has required every effort of moderation and wisdom to keep down the tone of the public mind; and had the government chosen with that scene to close all further intercourse with Britain, there is no doubt but that the nation would have gone heart in hand with them.

As, however, this case is somewhat new in our political annals, we shall lay before our readers a few extracts from Vattel, the most approved writer on the law of nations, and certainly the writer, who from the uncommon benevolence of his disposition, of all others is the most cautious in narrowing and circumscribing the causes of collision between nations.

Book 2, chap. 3, Vattel says:—

"Every nation, every sovereign, ought to maintain his dignity by causing the respect to be paid to it which is his due, and especially not to suffer that any stain be cast upon it. If he has then, titles and honour that belong to him according to constant custom, he may require them; and he ought to do it, on occasions where his glory is concerned.

"But it is proper to distinguish between negligence or the omission of what ought to be done according to the commonly received custom, and positive acts of disrespect and insult. The prince may complain of negligence, and if it is not repaired may consider it as a mark of bad disposition: he has a right to demand, even by force of arms, the reparation of an insult. The Czar Peter I. complained in his manifesto against Sweden, for not having fired the cannon on his passage to Riga. He might think it strange that they did not pay him this mark of respect, and he might complain of it; but to make this the cause of a war, was being extremely prodigal of human blood.

Book 4, chap. 7, he says:—

"Should a foreign minister offend the prince himself, be wanting in respect to him, and by his intrigues raise disturbance in the state and court, the injured prince, from a particular regard io the minister's master, sometimes requires that he should be recalled; or, if the fault be more heinous, the prince forbids him the court, till he receives an answer from his master; but in important cases he proceeds so far, as to order him to quit his dominions.

"[illegible] sovereign has an unquestionable [illegible] to proceed in this manner; for [illegible] master in his own dominions no fo[illegible] in his de[illegible] his permission. And [illegible] are generally obliged to he[illegible]ures of foreign powers, and to [illegible] their ministers, this obligation ceases entirely with regard to a minister, who being himself wanting in the duties incumbent on him from his character, becomes dangerous or justly suspected by him, to whom he is to come only as a minister of peace."

So much for this particular case. We shall in our next, should nothing more important offer, lay before our readers more copious extracts on the duties and privileges of public ministers; it being desirable that on this delicate point, the citizen should know and conform to his duties as well as the minister.

It remains to be seen in what manner this extraordinary cause for the rupture of the negociation will be received by the public. That a vast majority will rally round the government, there can be no doubt. As little can exist of the cordial co-operation of the legislative and executive departments, between whom and the people there happily exists a perfect identity of interests and feelings. But how will the federal part of the community receive it? Will they seize this new opportunity that offers, to shew that, in a juncture, they know no government but their own? That they are as sensible to the insults it receives, as they are interested in the maintenance of its honor and their own rights? Will they co-operate in the exhibition to the foreign world of a spectacle of harmony and union, that will insure our eventual triumph, and draw closer perhaps, than ever, the bands of fraternity among ourselves? We sincerely trust and hope they will. It has recently given us pleasure on more occasions than one to express our satisfaction at the honorable and dispassionate temper which has characterised the most respectable members of the fedaral party, those, who in point of talents, property and distinction, hold the deepest stake in the country. They have not scrupled to avow their confidence in the honor and wisdom of the administration. Now is the time for them to show the sincerity of their professions, the purity of their patriotism. They have now the noblest opportunity of serving their country. Will they not seize it?

The public will look with interest for the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, which, will we presume, be laid before Congress at the opening of their session.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of Small Pica, of which this is a specimen. Apply at this Office.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 16.

The following, articles, the veracity of which cannot be controverted, are humiliating evidences of the insatiable hostility of Bonaparte to American commerce.—The narrative of these acts of outrage is not new to the American ear. The ship news of every paper on the continent almost every day contain some instance or other of plunder, destruction or violence to our citizens or their property. Year after year has been wasted in unavailing and humilating remonstrances.

It is true, we have a minister at Paris! but to effect redress for the past, or security for the future, we might as well have one of Rush's carved figures there; and this king of representative, besides being full as efficient as the one we have, would put the nation to much less expence.

From the Boston Gazette, Nov. 13.

FRENCH PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from capt. John Nichol, late of the ship Henrie tta, to his owner in this town, dated

"*Portsmouth, Nov.* 10, 1809.

"Dear Sir—I am sorry to inform you, that I was captured by a French privateer on the 12th Oct. in lat. 48, 40, and long. 20 W. after being out 8 days from Liverpool for New-York, full of goods. The ship Laconia of this place, which left Liverpool the time I did, and was in company, was also taken, but having on board only salt and crates, was ransomed for nine thousand dollars; and myself, two passengers, and four our crew, put on board her; the privateer ordered two of our men to remain on board the Henrietta, and taking on board the privateer my mate, cook and three seamen. I requested permission to be sent in with the ship; but they would neither permit me nor my mate to return on board. Captain Bunker, of the ship Resolution, of New-York, also came home with us; he had been captured three days before by the same privateer, and his ship destroyed, as she was from London in ballast, and not worth sending in. In fact, the captain of the privateer told us, that he would take or destroy all American vessels he met with coming from England.

The Portsmouth paper of Saturday last, announces the arrival of the Laconia, with the particulars of the piratical seizure of the ship Henrietta. They state in addition to those mentioned in capt. Nichol's letter, that the privateer was called Le Decide, commanded by capt. Briollet, out ten days from Bordeaux; that they took the mate and two seamen from the Laconia, to be held as hostages for the sum of Nine Thousand Dollars, which capt. Walker had agreed to pay for her release, by bills upon his owners in the United States; that the privateer attempted to sink the ship Resolotion, but not succeeding set her on fire, M. Briollet declared to capt. Bunker, that orders had been lately received at all the ports, from the Emperor to take or destroy all vessels bound to or from any of the enemy's ports, agreeable to the strictest construction of the Milan decree. The following is capt. Briollet's receipt for the Henrietta:—

I the undersigned, captain of the privateer Le Decide, of Bordeaux, fitted out by M. Balgurie, jun. certify, that I have captured this day, the ship Henrietta, of Boston, capt. John Nichols, in virtue of the laws of my government, finding the said ship in contravention of the imperial decree of the 17th Dec. 1807. Done at sea, on board the privateer Le Decide, 12th of Oct. 1809. "Briollet."

AMERICA AND *FRANCE.*

The following information has been communicated to us by a gentleman, passenger in the Wasp.—*Prov. Am.*

"Some time in the month of June, after the battle of Aspern, and before the battle of Wagram, a general rumour prevailed in France, that a prompt and amicable termination of the differences between that country and this would succeed the negociations then pending. In fact things had gone so far, that it was universally believed that the form of a treaty, or the outlines of the accommodation, had been transmitted to the emperor at Vienna, for his approbation. In consequence, colonial produce experienced a great depression, and so convinced was the public mind of the expected event, that scarcely a purchaser could be found for one article. The battle of Wagram reflected a different aspect to our affairs. A person was then sent to gen. Armstrong, to require from him a guarantee on the part of the American government, that we should not suffer the British ships of war to board or visit our merchant vessels; and the same time requesting gen. Armstrong to know if he had full power from his goverment to negociate with France. Gen. Armstrong, replied to the person who called on him in behalf of the emperor, that these questions did not require or deserve an answer.

"All hopes of effecting any thing were then at an end: and gen. Armstrong made a motion of quitting France, by packing up his furniture, and his house was advertised to let.

"The general shortly after made a journey to Holland, accompanied by Mrs. Armstrong and a part of his family. When the Emperor found that the prolonged negociations with Austria was not likely to terminate in peace, and that hostilities were expected soon to succeed, gen. Armstrong had it officially intimated to him, that he had not better yet return to the U. States, as there might still be an opening for accommodation. Whether this last circumstance would have sufficient weight with gen. Armstrong to require his longer stay in France is uncertain. He however frequently said, that he intended to return home in the spring, and expected a frigate from the U. States for that purpose.

"No one who reflects seriously on the transactions between gen. Armstrong and the French government, can have the least expectation of an accommodation.—He will, however, be compelled to believe that it is the policy of the emperor to divert Gen. Armstong with hopes, until the issue of the present continental war shall be known. Almost every day gives birth to a new imperial decree, more or less affecting American commerce.

"The treatment of the common crews and property falling into their hands by capture or accident, too stongly proves what we are to expect from their pretended wishes for accommodation. Two instances will give a tolerable idea of what our government have a right to expect. The first is the case of a brig, belonging to Mr. Gray, of Salem of which a Mr. Pierson was supercargo. She was bound to St. Sebastians, but in a heavy blow from the westward, found herself to the eastward of that port, and as no alternative was left but to make a port or to go on shore, she was boarded by a French boat from St. Jean de Lutz, while going into this port. The hatches were sealed up, and the papers send to Paris.

It appeared by the supercargo's *consultation* that he had not been boarded by any British vessel, nor had he had communition with any vessel, until his arrival at St. Jean de Luz. There did not appear to be any decree relating to this case, but it was supposed that there would be one made to fit, as soon as convenient.

"The other case is that of the ship Arrow, Fletcher, of Newburyport, which was bound to Sardinia. She was captured in the Mediterranean and conducted to France. It was not generally known before her capture, that the island of Sardinia had been decreed by France to be in the same situation (as it respects neutrals) as the ports of Great Brritain. Captain Farres, the supercargo, acknowledged that he had but little hopes of her restoration. The Captain's protest is very circumstantial, and cites many, not of the unprecedented, but frequent instances of French depredation.

"Mr. Haswell, the bearer of despatches by the Wasp, left Paris, with the return despatches before any advice of the reception of the outward despatches could have reached the emperor time enough to receive an answer.

STRAY COW.

POUNDED, stolen, or strayed away from the Commons of Pittsburgh, a young Cow of good size, between a red and brindle, white along her back, and I believe in her flanks, small neck and crumpled horns, calved late last spring—she was purchased from Mr. Anderson, butcher, in May or June last. *Two Dollars* will be given for the delivery of said cow. She has been absent about six weeks.—Enquire at this printing Office.

November 23, 1809.

A Tan yard to be Rented, or

Let on Shares, in Venango county, Cherry tree Township, with a considerable Stock on hand. The preference will be given to a single man.

ELIJAH STEWART.

November 15, 1809.

Came to the farm of Springfield,

a RED STEER, with a white face, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PATRICK KELLY.

Pitt township, Allegheny
county, Nov. 22d, 1809.

Apprentices Indentures, &c

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh Hotel,

SIGN OF THE

GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington.)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spencer*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as intention of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars, extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The

Assembly's Missionary Magazine,

OR

Evangelical Intelligencer.

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

JOSEPH PARKER,

Informs the Inhabitants of the Western Country, that subscriptions to the *Evangelical Intelligencer*, will be thankfully received at his Bookstore, which will be delivered to subscribers in monthly publications, at 25 cents per number, or 3 dollars a year. Those also, who have formerly been subscribers, will receive their numbers at the same rate, without charge for carriage.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain person, from the neighbourhood of "Clapboard Row," was seen after dark lurking last evening inside my garden, for the purpose, no doubt, of carrying into effect some evil intention. This is, therefore, to give notice, that if any person is found hereafter lurking in a suspicious manner within my garden after night, that they must abide the consequences, as I shall be prepared to act accordingly.

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1809.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran, Chopped Rye*, and *Corn.*

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6*th Dec.* 1809.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have not paid their subscriptions for erecting a Bridge across the Two-mile Run, are desired to pay the same to Alexander Hill, on or before the first day of December next. Suits will be immediately commenced against all who neglect this notice.

JACOB NEGLEY,
JONAS ROUP,
ALEX. THOMPSON.

November 6, 1809.

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,
SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

September 27, 1809. tf.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated *Dr.* Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so succssfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services from him. It would be however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which *Dr.* Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy, complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions of the face, where they arise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and leading characters shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and whenever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S
Celebrated Worm Destroying LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of healt...

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning —bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,
Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*
No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by *Mr.* Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice, It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per dozen.

N. B. At the same palce may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the groce, dozen or single Box.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkie creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the [illegible]

Pittsburgh, August 16, [illegible]

Drawing in Architecture.

ANDREW M'DONALD, intends opening an *Evening Drawing School*, on the first Monday in November next, in that commodious room, occupied in the day time, by *Jane M'Donald*, as a Lady's School, on the S. W. corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, where the five orders will be taught methodically, and mechanically explained: He will teach Tracery in all its various branches, as far as relates to the building of houses and bridges; he has a bench and tools to exemplify this science, by shewing the young and inexperienced hand how to make moulds, models, cylinders, etc. which will enable him to reduce the most difficult problems to corect practice. The terms of Tuition is *Twelve Dollars* per quarter, one-fourth reduction from each succeeding quarter, each scholar to find his own light, instruments and stationary. The hours of attendance will be from six until half past nine. Suitable trade will be taken in part of the fees which are to be paid monthly.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf